1	2	3	4	5
33	Chhattisgarh	12,737,703	5,398,879	42.39
34	Jharkhand*	14,768,848	5,659,384	38.32
35	Uttaranchal	5,241,838	2,726,709	52.02
	ALL INDIA TOTAL:	635,929,142	409,609,110	64.41

"Electors figures of 2001 and for other the figures is of 2002.

#Jssue of EPIC programme is currently not underway in Assam, although it has been extended to the State, as there are disputes regarding illegal immigration and citizenship issues. The programme had not been started in Mizoram and Jammu & Kashmir.' A special programme is being taken up for Jammu & Kashmir before the next election later this year. The programme in Mizoram has also been started and the Govt, of Mizoram asked to complete the task within the current year.

Setting up of Family Courts

2013. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that even after seventeen years of enactment of the Family Court Act, Family Court are yet to be set-up in 12 States and 6 UTs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to persuade remaining States/UTs to set-up Family Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) and (b) So far 96 Family Courts have been set up in eighteen States and in one Union territory. Family Courts have not been set up in the remaining ten States and six Union territories.

According to mandatory provision in Section 3 of the Family Courts Act, the Family Courts shall be established in the State comprising cities or towns exceeding population of one million. States like Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu Lakshadweep have expressed their inability to establish Family Courts due to various reasons including not having cities or towns exceeding population of one million. States of Arunachal Pradesh,

Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Goa have reported *inter-aliathaX* they have their customary courts to deal with such cases and they do not have much litigation regarding family matters. Other States and UTs have been requested to set up more Family Courts and about 24 additional Family Courts are likely to be set up during 2002-2003.

(c) Periodically the Central Government has been writing to the remaining States/UTs emphasizing the need to establish more Family Courts in their States/UTs.

Modernisation of courts to expedite trial

2014. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry will initiate steps to modernise the courts particularly the subordinate courts by providing videography facilities, computers etc., to expedite the trials, and

(b) if not, the steps taken by his Ministry for speedy disposal of cases, particularly criminal cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide for infrastructural facilities for the Subordinate Judiciary including its modernisation to expedite trials. However, the Government has undertaken a Pilot Project of Computerisation of City Courts in the four major metropolitan cities of Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai-in the hope that the project will be emulated by the States. Funds are also allocated to the State Governments each year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructural facilities for judiciary-including the use of Information Technology. State Governments are expected to computerise courts in their jurisdiction from their own resources.

(b) Both the Government and the Judiciary are concerned with the quick disposal of pending cases including criminal cases. Various steps have been taken by the Government for speedy disposal of cases including the setting up of Fast Track Courts, computerisation and networking of courts in metropolises, drive for filling up of vacant posts of Judges and Magistrates, increase in the judge strength from time to time,